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GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION. JONES, THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE POR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPLEALS, ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY-PARTY LINES NOT TIGHTLY DRAWN-LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED AT

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—Reports from the State indicate that Jones, the regular Democratic nominee for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has been elected by a

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—In Covington, Ky., Jones large majority. (Dem.), candidate for Cierk of the Court of Appeals, re-ceived 1,800 majority over Cochran (Ind.) In Newport Cochran received 130 majority. In Owensboro Jones received 900 majority. The whole Democratic ticket was elected in Fayette County by from 200 to 400 majority. In Lexington City the Republicans have a majority of about 480 against 800 last year. In Jessamine County the Democratic ticket is elected by a majority of 60. At Nicholasville the Republican candidates for Sheriff. County Clerk, and Jailer were elected. All the other Democratic nominees were elected by from 60 to 200 majority. In Paris the Republicans elected the Sheriff by 43 majority, a Republican loss of 237 since the last

Reports from other points of the State indicate that the Democrats have carried the State for Cierk of the Court of Appeals. The other nominees were elected according to local feeling. Party lines in most places were not strictly drawn. The majority for Jones in Franklin County is over 300. Local option seems to have been defeated at all points.

LATER.-In the Kentucky election, Jones, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has received a majority estimated at 45,000 or 50,000.

THE UTAH ELECTION.

THE VIOLATORS OF THE ELECTION LAW RELEASED ON BAIL-THE COUNT OF VOTES NOT COMPLETE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 4.- The names of the persons arrested here yesterday for violating the Election law are as follows: Peter Clinton, late Police Justice ; Andrew Burt, Chief of Police; B. Y. Hampton, W. G. Philips, J. Livingston, Charles Ringwood, and Charles Crow, pollecmen. All are charged with violating the United States Election laws by forcibly hindering persons from exercising the suffrage in voting for a legate to Congress and resisting the United States Marshal and his deputies. All were released on bail to appear before United States Commissioner Toohey on duesday morning. A warrant was issued this morning for the arrest of Mayer D. H. Wells on the same charge as that preferred against the others. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the authorities had not finished the count of the votes cast in this city at yesterday's election.

MR. CANNON'S PROBABLE ELECTION TO THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS-THE MORMON TROUBLES LIKELY TO BREAK OUT AFRESH IN THE NEXT SESSION-THE ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS CRITICISED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Aug. 4.-It seems probable that the Mormon troubles will break out anew in the next session of Congress. The latest advices received from Utah Territory indicate that Bishop Cannon is to be returned to the XLIVth Congress. If these indications prove correct, which they doubtless will, the fault can be clearly laid at the doors of the House Committee on Elections, of which H. Boardman Smith of New-York is Chairman. It is believed that had the Committee adopted the Hazleton resolution, providing for Mr. Cannon's expulsion, the House of Representatives, influenced by public opinion, would have passed it. The e in Committee was evenly divided on subject, or rather the Committee rereport a resolution providing for Mr. Cannon's expulsion, and also refused to adopt one asking to be discharged from the further consideration of his case. It was doubtless the intention to intimidate the Mormons through the bill reorganizing their courts, and members of the House presumed that, inasmuch as they had thus far reprimanded the Morns, they would not again attempt to send to Congress a declared and actual polygamist. It was suggested that if Mr. Cannon was allowed to retain his seat until the expiration of his term of service, the next delegate from Utah Territory would, at all events, be neutral. The indications are just the reverse. Mr. Cannon will be returned, and the solution of the Mormon problem will again vex the members of the present Congress, who thought they had satisfactorily disposed of it MAYOR WELLS ARRESTED-A MAJORITY OF 2,500 FOR

CANNON IN SALT LAKE CITY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 4.-Mayor Wells was arrested this afternoon and placed under \$1,000 bonds ssioner, for interfering with the election

votes for Geo. Q. Caunon, and 1,000 for R. N. Baskin, candidate for Delegate to Congress. Reports from Toocle County say that the Liberals have carried that county by 100 majority.

THE VICKSBURG ELECTION.

WHITES ELECTED BY 350 MAJORITY.

LESS EXCITEMENT THAN USUAL AND NO DISTURB-ANCE OF ANY KIND-THE ENTIRE TICKET OF THE

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 4. - The election is going on quietly. There is less excitement this year than usual. Business is suspended and the city presents s Sanday appearance. No disturbance is anticipated. LATER.-The city election held herê to-day passed off quietly without disturbance of any kind. Both whites and blacks polled a full registered vote. Some leading negroes of the Taird Ward attempted to induce their followers to leave that poll, but the excuse for such a course was studiously withheld by the whites. About 40 negroes voted the white ticket, and four whites voted with the negroes. The whites elect their entire ticket by 350 majority, the first political victory since 1861. The Union flag and every available piece of bunting was

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE ELECTIONS.

THE REPUBLICAN AND CONSERVATIVE TICKETS IN NORTH CAROLINA-THE CONTEST IN THE CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICTS-THE CONSERVATIVES ANTICIPATE THE ELECTION OF A MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATION-THE COUNTY ELECTIONS IN

Elections in two States, North Carolina and Tennessee, will be held to-morrow. In North Carolina eight Congressmen, a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, six Judges of the Superior Court, twelve District Solicitors, members of the Legislature and county and township officers are to be chosen. The State and Congressional candidates are as follows:

State and Congressional candidates are as follows:

Republicas.

Conservation.

Supt. Pub.Ins. Themas R. Purcell... Stephen B. Pool.

FLIFth Cong. I. ("Cluston L. Cobb") Josse J. Yates.

II. John A. Hyman. George W. Blount.

III. Neill McKay.... Alfred M. Waddell.

IV. Jas. H. Headen. Joseph J. Davis.

V. W.F. Henderson Alfred M. Sales.

VI. N. McLean (Ind.). Thomas S. Ashe.

VII. No nomination ("Wm. M. Robbins.

C. L. Cook.

("Robert E. Vance.")

VIII. No nomination .. { Robert B. Vance In the 1st District the Republicans hold two conven-

tions, and both of the candidates claim to be the res ular nominee. Beside the other candidates given above, there are two Independent Republican candidates in the Hd Congressional District, now represented by Charles R. Themas (Rep.) of Newbern. The candidates are the Rev. G. H. White and W. T. J. Hayes. Geo. W. Blount, whose name has Republican, and is supported by the Democrats in the hope of defeating J. A. Hyman (colored). In 1872 Mr. The Conservatives, having no hope of overcoming so large a majority with a candidate from their own party, will probably unite upon Mr. Blount. He will also re ceive a large portion of the white Republican vete, and may possibly defeat Hyman, who obtained an unenviable reputation while a member of the Legislature of 1867-6s. In the Vith District, E. Constantine Davidson has been announced as the Grangers' candidate. In the VIIIth District, Durham, and independent candidate, will be generally supported by the Republicans North Carolina is now represented in Congress by five ceded, however, that the Democrats will gain largely in every district at this election, and there are some who

confidently predict that they will elect seven of the eight members. The people have taken the most interest in the Legislative canvass, and paid nittle attention to any questions other than those of a local or personal nature. In the Congressional Districts the canvass has been carried on mainly by the Conservatives, who have insisted that the Civil Rights question is the most important issue of the campain, and urged the rejection of the Republican candidates because of the party's action in Congress on the Civil Rights bill. The recent death of Gov. Tod R. Caldwell will not render the election of a successor necessary, as Lieut.-Gov. Curtis H. Brogden has succeeded to the office, and will hold it until the end of the constitutional term in January, 1877. At the Presidential election in 1872, Gov. Caldwell (Rep.) received a majority of 1,899, and President (Grant a majority of 24,675. The latter's majority in 1888 was 12,168. Messrs. Cobb (Rep.) and Waldell (Dem.), the only two candidates who were members of the X-LIId Congress, voted every time in favor of the Salary-Grab law.

In Tennessee, connty officers only are to be chosen.

law.

In Tennessee, county officers only are to be chosen.
The election of Governor, members of the Legislature, and Congressmen will not take place until Nov. 3.

THE COST OF ELECTIONS. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN-EXPENSES

OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday begun the preparations for the Fall elections by naming the number of Election Districts and the boundaries of the districts in the new Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, lately annexed from Westchester County, and also redividing the Election Districts of the XVIIth and XXth Assembly Districts. The number of Election Districts in the XVIIth and XXth Assembly Districts were increased, owing to there having been an average registration of more than 400 voters in each for the past two years, it being the intention of the Election law that there shall not be more than 250 voters in any district. Other Election Districts in the XIVth, XVth, XVIth, and XXIst Assembly Districts, wherein the voters exceed the legal number, were also divided, and the number of Election Districts were increased in the Assembly Districts just named. The number of Election Districts and their boundaries in the remaining Assem biy Districts remain the same as last year. At the Fall elections of 1874 the Assembly Districts in this city will therefore be divided into the following number of Elec-

Assembly No. of Assembly Postrict. Elec. District. Elec. Total 557

The inspectors and poll clerks receive \$7 50 per day each. There are four inspectors in every election distrief who work five days, and receive \$150; two poll clerks who work one day and receive \$15; rent of the place of registry and the polls. \$35; total. \$200. The est of 557 election districts, at \$200 each, will therefore be \$111,400. In addition there will be the expenses of the Bureau of Elections. In 1873 the expenses of the Bureau were as follows: Stationery, \$6,135 53; fitting up polls at \$4 25 each, \$1,717; advertising, \$3,309 30; publication of county canvass, \$1,927 35; salaries of clerks, \$5,000; total, \$21,000 18. The expenses of the city for the election of 1874 will therefore probably amount to nearly \$135,000. Although the city has increased in population and the number of election districts is greater,

ulation and the number of election districts is greater, the expense of the election will be far less this year than it was m 1870. In that year the bills for statiobery amounted to \$86,609 41; fitting up poil places at \$10, \$27.80; and advertising, \$95,039 90; total, \$195,429 21.

The Board passed a resolution that any patrolman who shall be found guitty of losing his sheld through negligence shall be fined ten days' pay. The following efficers were dismissed from the Department for intoxication: John T. Raymond of the Fifteenth Precinct and Edward Brady of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. John H. Curtin of the Nineteenth Precinct was promoted from patrolman to the rank of roundsman. Edward Sholgune of the Seventeenth Precinct was given permission to receive \$100 from a dry goods firm whose property he recovered from thieves. Commissioner Voorhis introduced the following resolution, which was passed by a unanimous vote:

troiler, on account of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of street-cleaning.

Resolved, That the Treasurer report the amount of money expended from Jam. 1 to June 30, 1874, inclusive, on account of e-impensation to officers, members, and e-implement connected with the Police Department, and an account of construction and expenditures from July 11 to July 31, 1874, inclusive, attendition and repairs of station-bosses, stables, and prisons of the Police Department; and also en account of supplies of various kinds transited to the Police Department; and also en account of the amount paid on account of the same; also, that the Treasurer report the amount of money paid by him from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1874, on account of the expenses of street-cleaning; and likewise the amount paid on account of the expenses of street-cleaning from July 1 to July 31, 1874, inclusive.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN-ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION TO THE VOTERS OF THE STATE.

At a meeting of the Committee on Organization of the New-Jersey Democracy, held at Trenton yesterday afternoon, the following address was issued: Headquarters of the New-Jersey State Democratic Committee os Organization, Trenton, Aug. 4, 1874.

To the Democratic and Conservative Electors of New-

The time is rapidly approaching when you will again The time is rapidly approaching when you will acknow be called upon to express the right of franchise for the weal of our gallaut old Commonwealth. Your devotion to the principles of the party has been exemplified on many a well contested field, and victory over the party in power has been signal and emulated by sister States. Despotism, centralization of power, deliberate and glaring corruption by the party now holding the reins of the National Government, are facts well known to the people, which they have impatiently borne, and under which they have suffered until "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue." But now the thad wave of justice and retribution is sweeping with relentless power

der winch they have suffered until "fortearance has ceased to be a virtue." But now the tidal wave of justice and retribution is sweeping with relentless power over the land, and the Repmblican party will, after the next election, be known no more save by the anathemas of an outraged people.

By their systematized plans of fraud and dishonesty they have brought the republican form of government into disgrace at home and abroad, burdened the country with great and grievous taxation; have ruled one-half of the Union by the bayonet; have upbeld unjust and partisan judges; have endeavored to muzzle the press; have given pawer to individuals to extort money unlawfully from the people, and have even now in their sense of strength inaugurated plans looking toward the founder of a one-man Government with powers paralleled of a one-man Government with powers paralleled by the worst of despotisms. sees and other crimes that have characterized the

only by the worst of despotisms.

These and other crimes that have characterized the Course of the Opposition are well known to the people, and it behooves every patriot, Democrat or Republican, who loves his country and State to be up and doing, to be aroused to determined and vigorous action. The prospects for victory were never brighter than the present, never more cheering. It but remains for the Democracy and the Conservative men to arise as one man and help swell the column. This grand object, a complete and thorough organization, can only be attained by the personal exertion and untiring zeal of each and every Democrat and Conservative voter. Unity of object and concert of action are sure harbungers of success, and if brought to bear in the approaching contest will secure a victory more complete and important in the results to follow than any known in the history of the State. The Opposition are alert and actively preparing for the approaching struggle, and will bring all the appliances of a corrupt government to aid in the accomplishment of their alms and purposes. They know that defeat this year will affect the future of the party seriously, and hence will not hesitate to resort to wholesale bribery and corruption.

Therefore, fellow-Democrats and Conservative electors of New Jersey, it is imperatively important that you should immediately awaken to the importance of the contest and the labor to be accomplished. Commence your work of organization at once! Organize fully in every countily and city, in every township and ward. This, with untiring zeal, energy and vigilance will not

your work of organization at once: Organize Italy in every county and eity, in every township and ward. This, with untiring zeal, energy and vigilance will not fail to secure relief to an oppressed and tax-ridden people and victory to our cause. The only hope of our adversaries is in the indifference and lukewarmness of Democrats and Conservative men, and their failure to raily together or efficiently organize. The utmost exertions, therefore, of the leaders of the Republican parts will be devoted to misrepresenting the important

Democrats and Conseintly organize. The utmost exertions, therefore, of the leaders of the Republican party will be devoted to misrepresenting the important question at issue, and in seeking to weaken the first that should unite all true Democrats. Conservatives and friends of reform and economy against the party of discord, misrule and corruption.

Radicalism has subsisted since the termination of the civil war by keeping alive the animosities that long ago should have been consigned to oblivion, and its aim and purpose now is to foment discord and dissension among Democrats and Conservatives, who are uniting all over the land in favor of reform and good government. Arouse, then, fellow Democrats and Conservatives, to action. Cast saide all apathy, be not divided by local issues or personal bickerings; select true, tried and honest men for your candidates, and complete without elay the work of organization.

Your Committee piedge their easnest and vigorous cooperation, and feel sasured that a brilliant victory will crown your efforts. By order of the Committee on Organization.

Andrew Jackson Smith, Chairman.

Frederick W. Leonard, Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 4.—The Democrate of the VIIth District have nominated Franklin Landers of Marion County for Congress. Boston, Aug. 4.—The Democrats of the IIId

District of Maine have nominated E. K. O'Brien as candidate for Congress in opposition to the Hon. James G. WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 4 .- The Repub-

licans of the XIIth Congressional District held their convention here to-day, and nominated W. W. Ketcham, who | The present Representative, Lazarus D. Shoemaker, who

voted against but took back pay, and whose record on the Inflation bill did not suit his constituents, only with-drew from the contest yesterday.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Aug. 4.—The Republicans of the 1st Congressional District to-day nominated George McCrary.

THE POSTAL CAR TROUBLES.

THE CONTROVERSY NOT YET ENDED. O NEW DEVELOPMENTS-THREE COURSES OPEN TO MR, HINCKLEY TO BRING THE GOVERNMENT TO TERMS-NEGOTIATIONS STILL PENDING WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—There are no new developments in the controversy about the postal cars on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. President Hinckley maintains that the action of the Department in continuing to use his cars on and after Monday renders the Government hable to pay the increased compensation demanded by him. The Postmaster-General insists, on the other hand, that the Railroad Company in continuing to receive and transport the mails is performing service at the old rates. There are now three courses open for President Hinckley to bring the Government to terms. He can cease to run the postal cars. They are the property of his Company, and the Governuent cannot compel him to give the use of them for what he deems an insufficient compensation. He probably will not take this step, because he does not want to make the public suffer on account of the controversy. He can keep on running the cars and lay his claim for additional compensation before Congress or the Court of Claims. He can lease his postal cars to Adams Express Company or to some fast freight company, and thus step out of the fight, leaving the lessees to make terms with the Department and afterward with him, for

Anticipating the withdrawal of the ears, the postal authorities are still negotiating with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the carrying of the through mail between Washington and New-York by way of York, Columbia, and Lancaster.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TOLD NOT TO LOAD THE POSTAL CARS UNLESS HIGHER RATES ARE AGREED TO-THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROADS READY TO AID THE GOVERNMENT-THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S

Washington, Aug. 4.-Postmaster-General Marshall this morning received the following telegram from Mr. Hinckley, dated yesterday:

I have your telegram. Our cars are plainly marked with our name. Will allow them to-day to go to New-York and Washington only on the understanding that you will pay our price for their use on this road. If you refuse, do not load them, as we intend to keep them upon our road when returned to us from New-York and from Washington.

To this no reply was sent. The postal car north this morning was one belonging to the Baltimore and Potomac Road, with the running of which, it would seem, Mr. Hinckley does not propose to interfere. The car which left New-York this morning is one of Hinckley's, and he will have an opportunity to carry out the threat and stop it at Baltimore this evening. Should be do so, and compel the transfer of the mails, the act will be considered by the Post-Office Department sufficiently overt to warrant it in making new arrangements President Scott of the Baltimore and Poto-mac Railroad telegraphs the Postmaster-General that the officers of that road have been instructed to do whatever is needful meet the wants of the Government, but expresses the hope that the Department will be able to make satisfactory arrangements, so that mails may not be deviated from the channel heretofore used. John King, jr., President pro tem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, telegraphs the Department that the postal cars of that road will be at the disposal of the Postmaster-General

or such service as may be designated. The Attorney-General to-day, at a conference held with Postmaster-General Marshall, said the law fixed the compensation so explicitly with reference to the postal car service that no opinion was needed on the subject to interpret the instruction.

WASHINGTON.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. REPORTS REGARDING THE RESIGNATION OF AT-TORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS UNFOUNDED.

[WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1874. Reports having been circulated to the effect that Attorney-General Williams would tender his resignation on account of the refusal of Congress to enact certain laws recommended by him in regard to the reduction of expenses of United States Marshals in some Southern judicial districts and for other causes, is can be stated, on the authority of the General hi has passed between him and the President on the subject. It is true that the Attorney-General did recommend certain legislation at the last session of Congress, which would have reduced the expenses of many judicial districts of the South, but as Congress did not deem it expedient to enact such laws, the Attorney-General does not hold it to be sufficient cause for him to tender his resignation. As to the rumor regarding his probable appointment to the Russian Massion, he states that no word has passed between himself and the Presi-dent in regard to that subject, and that he has never eigen to it a thought, and, so far as he knows, the President in regard to that subject, and that he has never given to it a thought, and, so far as he knows, the Presi-dent has no idea of using his name for that office. Judge Wittlams further states that, while he has no particular desire to hold office, he will remain in the Department of Justice, and that his relations with the President are as pleasant now as they were a year age, six months ago, or at any other time since he accepted the position. AWARD OF CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES. Awards were made to-day for supplies for the Indians

in New-Mexico and Arizona, as follows:

L. T. Smith of Kansas, beef for Arizona Agencies at \$2 69 per cwt.; flour for Chulcuhua Agency at \$5 per cwt. John S. Chisurn of New-Mexico, beef for Southern Apaches at \$2 19; beef for Mescalero Apaches at \$1 20; beef for Mescalero Apaches at \$1 20; Lewis Rosenbaum of New-Mexico, sugar for Camp Apache at 22c, and coffee for do., at 39c, per pound. L. Spreigelburg of New-Mexico, flour for the Mescalero Agency at \$5 44 per cwt. P. Knox of New-Mexico, flour for the Southern Apaches at \$2 29 per cwt. J. M. Barney of Arizona, flour for the Colorado Agency at 29c.; sugar for the Chulcuhua Agency at 23c.; sugar for the San Carlos Agency at 25c.; coffee for the Colorado Agency at 25c., and for the San Carlos and Chulcuhua Agency at 30c. per B. E. N. Fish of Arizona, flour for the San Carlos Agency at \$6 37. L. M. Hevring of New-Mexico, flour for Camp Apache at \$6 5 per cwt.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK COMPLICAin New-Mexico and Arizona, as follows:

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK COMPLICA-

TIONS. The Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank are not having as smooth a time as they anticipated. Not many days ago they directed the sub-agencies in all the States to transmit what funds they had on hand to the parent bank here, with a view to accumulate the assets and declare a pro rata dividend. The responses come in slowly

THE ALLEGED LIBEL AGAINST CONGRESSMAN PLATT.

The paragraph printed in the Sunday newspaper in this city, to which Congressman Platt of Virginia took exceptions and caused the arrest of the writer, was inspired by certain documentary evidence placed in his seession, which charged that Mr. Platt had an equa possession, which charged that Mr. Platt had an equal interest with the sutter at Andersonville, Ga., while he himself was a Federal prisoner at that post. Mr. Platt emphatically denies the charge, and feels confident that he can disprove it with overwhelming testimony in any court of justice. To-day the edkor, who was arrested on Sunday, was taken before the Police Court, where he waived an examination. His bail was reduced to \$5,000, and the prisoner discharged for further hearing.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1874. President Grant has appointed Frederic Borcherdt of isconsin, Consul at Leghorn; L. A. Russell of Iowa, Agent for the Indians at the Abiquin Agency in New-Mexico, and Peter Mantor of Minnesota Register of the Land Office at Bismarck Land District, Dakota.

The President has referred to the Attorney-General for a decision of the question whether the bonds issued by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the indebtedness of the District are to be payable in soin or lawful money of the United States. The Attorney-General has received and accepted the realgnations of J. Newton Temple, District-Attorney for

THE OAK BLUFFS SCANDAL. Boston, Aug. 4-A despatch from Oak

Bluffs states that an attempt was made last evening to lynch Elliott. A crowd of 100 men assembled to make an attack upon Elliott's cottage, but the attempt was frustrated by removing him secretly to safer quarters.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1874.-WITH SUPPLEMENT. THE PLYMOUTH INQUIRY.

NEW PHASES OF THE CONTROVERSY.

MR. THATON'S REFUSAL TO BRING FORWARD THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE-THREATS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. BEECHER-RETURN OF MR. MOULTON-MR. BEECHER URGES HIM TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE COMMITTEE-THE SEPARATION PROCEEDINGS.

The important elements of the Plymouth Church controversy yesterday were the refusal of Mr. Tilton to bring forward the documentary evidence, and the return of F. D. Moulton. In his letter to the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, Mr. Tilton says that under the advice of his counsel he will begin legal proceedings at once against Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton has again been summoned before the Committee, and asked to bring the letters with him. Mr. Beecher has urged him to tes-Mr. Moulton claims that to tify. testify without the consent of Mr. Tilton as well as Mr. Beecher would be a breach of confidence. Two witnesses gave unimportant testimony at the evening session. Mr. Ovington states that Mr. Tilton has refused to join Mrs. Tilton in signing the papers of separation. The official report of the examination of Mrs. Tilton is herewith printed.

MR. TILTON'S APPEAL TO THE COURTS. HE REFUSES TO PRODUCE MR. BEECHER'S LETTERS-OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. SAGE AND MR. TILTON-THE COMMITTEE DENOUNCED AS PARTISAN, AND REPUDIATED - MR. TILTON

THREATENS AN ACTION AT LAW. The correspondence between Mr. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, and Mr. Titton, in reference to the production of the documentary evidence referred to in his statement, is herewith given. Mr. Tilton, it will be seen, under the advice of his counsel, refuses to lay any documents before the Committee, and states that he will carry the case at once into a court of law. Mr. Tilton went into the country to spend the night. He refused to give any hint of his intention concerning the possible publication of any supplementary statement or other document relating to his case, but it is said by some who have knowledge concerning his occupation that it is not improbable that another communication of

some sort will soon be given by him to the public. Mr. Ovington was asked vesterday what would be the consequence of Mr. Tilton's carrying the case into the courts. He said: "Such a course would be deprecated only because it would be so long before any settlement could be reached. But even if Mr. Tilton takes this course, Plymouth Church will maintain its faith in Mr. Beecher, and he will continue to occupy the pulpit and attend to his pastoral duties as though the case was not pending. There is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Beecher will quit the pulpit of Plymouth Church in such a contingency."

The following is the correspondence between Mr. Sage and Mr. Tilton:

MR SAGE'S LETTER. THEODORE TILTON, esq.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the Committee to state that the letters and documents referred to in your statement presented to us have not been delivered, notwithstanding your several promises to furnish them. As your statement, in the absence of these documents, is deprived of its greatest force, we think you should desire to place them in our possession; and I desire to impress on you the importance of delivering them to us at your

earliest convenience. Very truly yours,
Brooklyn, July 31, 1874. H. W. Sage, Chairman.

MR. TILTON'S REPLY. Mr. HENRY W. SAGE, Chairman of Committe

My DEAR SIR: I have just received your note of July 31-four days after date. Unless you accidentally misdated it, the communication should have come to me several days ago. This leads me to recall a similar dilatoriness of delivery of your original note, first sammoning me to your Committee, which I received only four hours before I was to appear, and yet the summons bore date of the day previous. But let these trifles pass.

Your note, just received, surprises me by its contents; my appearance before your Committee, I carried to your meeting not only all the documents which I quoted in my sworn statement (save those in Mr. Moulton's possess sion), but many more besides, making a double handful of interesting and important papers, vital to my case and destructive to yours. All these papers I purposed to may before you, but no sooner had I begun to read them aloud in your presence than one of your attorneys stopped me in the reading, and proposed that I should save the Committee time by referring these papers to one of your members, the Hon. John Winslow. in this suggestion, and retired from your Committee with the expectation of a speedy conference with Mr. Winslow. Perhaps it was my proper duty to have called on M Winslow, but, as the whole Committee had previously set the example of calling in a body on one of the other parties to this controversy, I took it for granted that Mr. Winslow would repeat this precedent by doing me the honor to call at my house-at which he would have been a welcome guest. But, while waiting for his coming, I was called upon instead by a policeman, who arrested me, and carried me, at 30 minutes' notice, be fore Justice Riley's Police Court, to answer a charge of libeling the Key, Henry Ward Beecher, against whom I had spoken not a libel, but the truth. Up to the time of this arrest I had employed no lawyer, not needing any But on finding myself before a Police Court, and not understanding the motive of my arrest, nor the methods of Courts, I requested my friend, Judge S. D. Morris, to answer for me in a technical proceeding in which I knew not how to answer properly for myself. Twice already I have been before this unexpected tribunal, and may be called before it a third time on Wednesday next. Meanwhile, my counsel, to whom I have just shown your note, instructs me to lay no documents, papers or remaining testimony before your Committee, nor to hold any further communication with you in any form, except to send you this present and final letter contain ing the reasons for this step. These reasons are the

following: You are a Committee of Mr. Beecher's friends, appointed by himself, expected to act in his behalf, assisted by atterneys employed exclusively for his vin dication, holding secret sessions inaccessible to the pub-He, having no power to compel witnesses, giving no opportunity for the opposite side to cross-examine such as voluntarily appear, publishing or suppressing their testimony as you see fit, and, so far as my own experience goes, asking me no questions save such as were irrelevant to the case, and omitting to publish in your imperfect and unjust report of my testimony all that was most pertinent to my own side of the controversy Second: The daily papers of Brooklyn and New-York have been artfully fed, day by day, with crumbs of fletitious evidence against my own character, as if not Mr. Beecher, but I alone, were the man on trial; and though I have little right, perhaps, to hold your Committee responsible for this daily misrepresentation which may come through the malice of others, yet the result is the same to me as if you had deliberately de-

justice either from your tribunal, since you cannot compel witnesses to testify, nor from your reporters, since they do not give impartial reports.

Third: I cannot resist the conviction (though I mean no offense in expressing it) that your Committee has come at last to be as little satisfactory to the public as to myself, and that your verdict (if you render one) could not possibly be based on the full facts, since you have no power to compel witnesses. nor to verify their testimony by oath, nor to sift it by cross-examination.

signed it, and that result is this, namely ; I expect no

For these reasons, which ought to have moved me earlier, I have at last instructed my counsel to proceed at ence, at his discretion, to carry my case from your jurisdiction to a court of law; and in view of this intruction from me, he has in turn instructed me to hold no further communication with your Committee except this present letter of courtesy, in which I have the honor to bid you farewell, in doing which, allow me to add that the respect which I am unable to entertain for

year Committee as a tribunal, I cannot help expressing year Committee as a translation for you, each and all, as individuals. THEODORE TILIOS.

No. 174 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, July 31, 1874.

THE ONLY COURSE OPEN TO HIM.

MR. TILTON'S RECOURSE TO LAW.

Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, the counsel for Mr. Tilton, when visited by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening was somewhat reticent, his ground being that of professional etiquette which prevented him from indicating the course of precedure to be adopted. In reply to inquiries, however, Mr. Morris said that the only course on the part of Mr. Tilton in the matter would be in an action for criminal intimacy. There could be of course other actions in the case on the other side. They could sue Mr. Tilton for slander if they were so disposed. or they could have him indicted. The action on Mr. Tilton's part will be placed on the calendar and take the ordinary course of any action in court. It cannot be immediately tried. The inquiry in a court of law will be much more searching and comthan the investigation conducted by the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church. The Committee is a mere voluntary affair, and has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or their answers to the questions put. Only these who are willing to do so go before it; they state what they like and omit what they like. There is nothing compulsory about it, as there is in a court. In answer to a question as to when Mr. Tilton had decided on his present course, Mr. Morris stated that he had suggested to the Committee long ago the propriety of stopping their proceedings and of taking the matter into Court. Nothing definite in the case has yet been done, continued Mr. Morris, and there is really nothing to add to what is indicated in Mr. Tilton's card to the Committee. The papers in the case have not yet been prepared. When they will be and what witnesses will be called are questions which Mr. Morris did not feel at liberty to answer.

THE SEPARATION PROCEEDINGS. MR. TILTON'S REFUSAL TO SIGN THE PAPER IN HIS

WIFE'S SUIT.

Edward J. Ovington was called upon in his store, No. 248 Fulton-st., yesterday afternoon by a TRIBUNE reporter. The reporter remarked that some of the newspapers had denied the truth of the statement that Mr. Tilton refused to give up Mrs. Tilton's property when asked for it. Mr. Ovington said: Yes, I have seen such denials; but it is true that he did refuse to give up the property, and his refusal was made in the most emphatic manner. Mr. Wheeler has been engaged as counsel for Mr. Tilton in procuring a separation from Mr. Tilton. He has doubtless had an idea that by a show of magnanimity he could induce Mrs. Tilton to live with him again, or at least mitigate her · feelings of repulsion, and so inher testimony before the Committee. Mr. Tilton told Judge Morse, Mrs. Tilton's step-father, that he wanted the separation papers prepared at once, and that he would sign them as soon as they were ready. Mr. Wheeler prepared the separation papers, and after they had been read to Mrs. Tilton and approved he called upon Mr. Tilton and requested him to sign them. Mr. Tilton emphatically refused to sign the papers, and told Mr. Wheeler that he would sign nothing relating to Mrs. Tilton until the case had been concluded. He further said that he would not budge from the house until the case had been settled. That was his castle, and there he should

RETURN OF MR. MOULTON. HIS TESTIMONY EARNESTLY DESIRED BY MR.

BEECHER'S FRIENDS-STRONG LANGUAGE FROM A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE-NO GAPS TO BE LEFT FOR SCANDAL-MONGERS-THE LETTERS TO BE HAD BY LEGAL PROCESS IF NECESSARY.

Francis D. Moulton returned to Brooklyn early vesterday. He had been fishing with Gen. Butler, and claimed that he had not received an official notice to appear before the Committee. He had not received Mr. Beecher's letter. The report of a conversation with him will be found in another place. The sudden appearance of Mr. Moulton and the publication of Mr. Tilton's refusal to lay before the Committee any documents, papers, or remaining testimony and his declaration that he would hold no further communication with the Committee,

made a good deal of stir yesterday among those immediately interested in the case. There was a good deal of consultation among those connected with the Committee and Mr. Beecher's friends, at the house of Mr. Beecher's counsel, and Mr. Beecher himself spent a good deal of time there in the course of the day. The strain of the past fortnight bas had a visible effect on Mr. Beecher's appearance, and he seems to be thinner than of old, but his spirits apparently are not depressed, as he chetted freely, with frequent smiles and occasional laughter, with friends whom he met in the street. It was ascertained in the afternoon that the hearing of Mr. Beecher's testimony had been postponed, and that be would not be heard in the evening. Mr. Moulton's return to the city did not seem to excite great expectation in the minds of the members of the Committee that he would consent to appear before them, and in the afternoon Mr. Beecher's counsel stated that there was no probability that Mr. Moulton would testify in the evening.

Inquiry was made of members of the Committee concerning the testimony of Mr. Moulton, and warm expressions were used in reply. One gentleman stated that the design of Mr. Moulton in holding back until Mr. Beecher testified was that he might take the stronger side at the last moment and cut the throat of the weaker. It was doubtless his purpose and Mr. Tilton's, as the Committee feared, to lock up a part of the testimony about which they could make future insinuations to Mr. Beecher's discredit and keep the scandal alive. "You may say," declared a member, "that the Committee are a unit in resolving that no report shall be made until Francis D. Moulton's testimony has been taken and the letters of Mr. Beecher are submitted in full This Committee is not made up of asses, and the members do not intend to adjourn with their work half done and leave gaps down for scandal-mongers to return to their depredations. Mr. Moulton has got to testify, and the letters will be had by legal process if it be necessary."

Edward J. Ovington was asked how Mr. Beecher's friends felt in regard to Mr. Moulton's testifying before the Committee. He said: "I assure you that they are all anxious to have Mr. Moulton tell everything he knows in relation to the case. Mr. Beecher nimself is extremely anxious that he should testify. Mr. Beecher has already written him two letters urging him to hasten to Brooklyn and give all the particulars and present all the letters and decuments in his possession. To make it certain that Mr. Moulton fully understands that Mr. Beecher wishes him to give his testimony before the Committee Mr. Beecher will again send a message urging him to do so."

MR. MOULTON AGAIN SUMMONED. THE COMMITTEE REQUEST HIM TO TESTIFY AND

PRODUCE THE LETTERS-MR. BEECHER URGES HIM TO TELL WHAT HE KNOWS.

Francis D. Moulton returned to his residence, No. 49 Remsen-st., last evening, and at 10:45 o'clock a Mr. Prast called and banded him two letters. Mr. Moulton evidently expected the letters, and hesitated before breaking their seals. At length, however, he did so. One was a letter from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher bearing date July 28, 1874 In this letter Mr. Beecher called upon Mr. Moulton to unburden his memory and give a full

Bee Fifth Page.

MRS. TILTON'S TESTIMONY.

AN UNHAPPY WIFE'S STORY.

HER BUSBAND'S MORBID JEALOUSY-THE FIRST SUS-PICIONS AND CHARGES-A SLAVE TO HIS WILL-HER ACCOUNT OF HIS INTRIGUES.

An elaborate abstract of Mrs. Tilton's testimony

before the Investigating Committee was published in Monday's TRIBUNE. The official report of the examination is presented below. Although all the important elements of her statement have been outlined previously, special emphasis must now be laid upon her account of the ascendency which she claims that her husband had gained over her, and the cruel treatment which she says she received at his hands. She represents that for three years her friendship for Mr. Beecher was the subject of suspicion on his part, and finally, in the Winter of 1869-70, he accused her of criminal relations with her pastor. He was jealous of others besides Mr. Beecher. In 1870, he began to write letters on the subject. She considered his charges as the product of morbid jealousy, and did not treat them seriously until he began to publish them abroad. Instead of a confession on her part in July, 1870, she claims that he admitted his own guilt. The letter from Schoharie County she explains at great length, and then denies the specific charges of impropriety in the bedroom and library scenes. Then follows the most important part of the testimony. She describes her husband's influence over her as almost mesmeric, and admits that she was a slave to his will. She copied and signed letters, and in one instance, when he had taken her to a lady and asked, "Have I slandered you?" she did not deny the calumnies. The letters which she signed under the pressure of his influence were many in number, and included a statement of two lines, which she thought Mr. Bowen was to have, but which Mr. Moulton received (the reported confession), the sentence that was shown to Dr. Storrs, and the letter to her husband, after giving the retraction to Mr. Beecher. Two interesting passages relate to her interviews with Mr. Beecher when the retraction was demanded, and also with Mrs. Beecher. The most painful portions of her testimony are those in which she describes the scene of which Miss Anthony was a witness, the manner in which she was locked up in her room, and the proofs of her husband's intrigues.

EXAMINATION OF MRS. TILTON. THE OFFICIAL REPORT FURNISHED BY THE INVESTI-GATING COMMITTEE.

BROOKLYN, July 31. By Mr. Hill-You stated, I think, the date of your marriage in your former examination ! A. I believe

Q. Did you begin your married life housekeeping or boarding! A. Boarding with my mother, on Livingston-st.

Q. About how long did you remain boarding with her! A. My first housekeeping was in Oxford st.; I think that was in the Spring of 1860.

Q. How long did you remain in Oxford-st. 1 A. Nearly three years I think. Q. And then where did you got A. We went to board with mother again, about three years; and then from

there I went to my own house in Livingston st., where I remained until within a few weeks. Q. Please state to the Committee what Mr. Tilton's conduct was toward you in the early part of your married life, so far as personal attention was concerned, in sickness or in health ! A. I wish these gentlemen to understand that to a very large extent I take the blame upon myself of the indifference my husband has shown to me in all my life; at first I understood very well that I was not to have the attention that many wives have; I realized that his talent and genius must not be narrowed down to myself; that I made him understand

also; to a very large extent I attribute to that the later sorrows of my life; I gave him to understand that what might be regarded as neglect under other circumstances would not be regarded by me as neglect in him, owing to his business and to his desire to make a name for himself and to rise before the world. Q. To what extent was that attention to outside matters carried by him to the neglect of his family ! A. At the birth of the first three children I had very severe and prolonged sicknesses; but when he saw me he never felt that I was sick, because on seeing him I always

tried to seem well; I felt so desirous of his presence; it was charged upon me many a time by my mother and my brother, "When Theodore or the doctor comes you are never sick;" they said of me, "She has never a Q. Will you state just what atttention your husband bestowed upon you in case of sickness during your confinement or any other illnesses, if you had them! A. Well, I had no attention whatever. I may truthfully say, from him any more than a stranger would give; I do

ability on his part to understand that I was sick and suffering, though, in fact, I was very seriously ill. Q. Please give the Committee some idea of the length and severity of your illuesses in these three instances, and severity of your man and severity of your man and severity of them. A. At the birth of my second little girl I was sick from the middle of April until september, confined to my bed; I sat up for the first time

not think it was from neglect so much as from an in

in the middle of September a little while. Q. Who was your physician ! A. Dr. Morrill; Theodore. I can truthfully tell you, in that time never gave me any sympathy at all ; he called to see how I did in the morning and in the evening, or late at night; at this period he was absorbed in chess to such a degree that he would sometimes be up all night ; I have known him to stand up at night, ready for bed, engaged upon a problem in chess, and to be found in that same condi-

tion in the morning, without having gone to bed at all. Q. Was his conduct in that respect the subject of remonstrance on the part of your mother and others A. Frequently by my mother. Q. Ever in your presence! A. Yes, Sir, and also by

my nurse, who was a faithful woman; sae would often speak to him and of him in his presence as thoughtless and artiess: I have known her many times to speak harshly of him.

Q. How much was he engrossed with actual business at this time! A. Not very much; I always thought that if Theodore had more business he would have less time for sentiment and remance. Q. How much time did he spend in actual business as

editor 1 A. In the early years of his editorial life I think he was a pretty hard worker; he never had his study at home then, and never wrote much at home. Q. Do you recollect any message which came to you

condition, giving the reason why your illness was of such a lingering character! A. Yes, Sir, I remember that Dr. Putpam said, "There is eare and trouble on that woman's mind, and I caunot belp it with medicine." He said that there was something he could not reach by the ordinary method, and that it was trouble.

Q. What was the trouble in point of fact! A. Well, any one of you gentlemen, I think, would have cared for my family as much as Theodore did. I was left en tirely with my servants, and they were very poor servants. I could not have my mother with me, because it was impossible for her to live with us on account o the disagreement between Mr. Tilton and herself.

Q. You intimated that you thought it would be better if your husband had been more fully occupied; will you explain further what you meant by that remark? A. He spent a great deal of his time at home in moods of dissatisfaction with the surtoundings, yearning and wanting other ministrations; there was nothing in our

ome that satisfied him. tie duties; I think it was because I could not minister to him in the way he wanted me to-that is, in reading; his life was largely literary, and I could not meet him there; I had three little children, all of about the same age at that time.

Q. Were his friends persons who were congenial to you not that early time ! A. Yes, Sir; I was happy in the friends that he brought to my house, and feit as if they were an addition to my life.

Q. Tell me who your guests were at the time! A. I do not think when we boarded with mother that ther were many except the church folks; when we left nother's, and went into Oxford-st., literary people came to the house, and that has been so ever since; they would sometimes oull in his absence, and when he came